

NATIONAL WAR FUND



SPEAKERS HANDBOOK

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MEMBER AGENCIES of the National War Fund

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AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE

REFUGEE RELIEF TRUSTEES

U. S. COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN

THE SPEAKERS' HANDBOOK

WHAT IT IS — AND WHAT IT ISN'T

This handbook is only a sample—a pattern for individual war funds and committees to use in building their own Speakers Handbooks for their own particular campaigns and communities.

While it is true that there are a few specimen speeches in these pages, it is not the purpose here to provide ready-made speeches. There is no such thing as a good “canned speech.” For a good speech there’s only one thing to do—*write your own!*

This handbook contains some of the basic material that may be useful in planning and writing speeches, as well as suggested answers to some of the questions that speakers will be asked. But don’t assume that this is a National War Fund encyclopedia. It makes no attempt to condense in one small booklet all the other printed material and releases that have been issued for the past months from the Public Relations Department of the National War Fund. If you need more speech material—and you undoubtedly will—please look in your files. You will find a lot of it there—particularly the Case Book, the Advertising Portfolio, the Radio Kit, the “clip sheets,” NWF releases, agency printed material and releases, etc. Use all of these sources for material—in addition to what you have here.

You will also observe that this handbook applies only to National War Fund agencies, with no attempt to tell the story of your home-front agencies. That’s where *you* come in! (Note—Community Chests and Councils, 155 East 44 Street, New York, N. Y. have much material that should be of assistance to you in preparing your home-front appeal.)

In using speech material from this handbook you will of course substitute the name of your own war fund or committee for “National War Fund.” We request that you add the phrase, “representing the National War Fund,” or “the Middletown

representative of the National War Fund," in order to take advantage of national publicity.

For speeches that are to be given before special-interest groups—labor, church, children, educational, etc.—we wish to point out that in the Sample Speeches and particularly in the Human-Interest Briefs in this handbook there are items that have been included particularly for their interest to such special groups.

Now for a few matters of policy. You will note that in the Sample Speeches our emphasis has been on "services" rather than on specific member agencies. Our feeling is that with the changing number and character of our member agencies, it is wiser to emphasize the work done by them collectively, except when speaking before groups of known special interests. The public is more interested in *what* is being done than in *who* is doing it.

You may also observe that we have placed more stress on services to our armed forces than on foreign relief. This again is a matter of public relations policy—the average audience, we believe, is more interested in our fighting forces than in Allied relief. But with some groups speakers will of course wish to emphasize certain types of relief work and certain agencies.

And don't forget that regardless of the situation in Europe there's plenty ahead of us in the Pacific—for our War Fund agencies as well as our armed forces. So let's put the accent on the Pacific, wherever we can.

There's one theme we're hammering on this year—"We can't let 'em down now!" Try to use it as often as you can.

That's all. Now you're on your own. But you'll be hearing from us later—with speech suggestions that will be more closely related to the daily newspapers than was possible in this advance handbook.

Good luck—and good speaking!

FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL WAR FUND

Every community in the United States is presenting this fall, for the second time in history, a united war fund appeal for the 22 war-related agencies comprising the National War Fund, and for the home-front agencies of local community chests. The total objectives of some 10,000 of these federated campaigns will be in excess of \$250,000,000.

At one time and with a single gift, Americans may contribute to the vital welfare needs of their individual community, to the well-being, comfort and happiness of relatives in the armed forces, and to emergency relief for innocent victims of war among the United Nations. A contribution to any of these community war funds is a gift that goes to every front.

(The above is the official OWI explanation of the National War Fund)

What is the National War Fund?

The National War Fund is a federation of 22 leading war-related appeals to provide essential wartime services to our armed forces, merchant marine and prisoners of war, and to supply essential wartime relief to our allies and to refugees from occupied countries.

Governmental Relations

The National War Fund is government-endorsed, but not government-controlled. It operates in full accord with the President's War Relief Control Board. Its basic principle is to give aid and relief which government agencies cannot provide, adding to and complementing the services of public agencies in order to make the total of public and private services achieve the maximum humanitarian ends.

Economy

The National War Fund aims to eliminate duplication of war appeals, needless use of manpower and costs of separate campaigns.

Review of Budgets and Services

The budgets of member agencies are reviewed in detail each quarter by the National War Fund Budget Committee. To check against duplication there is frequent consultation with representatives of the Army, Navy, State Department, War Shipping Administration, Lend-Lease, AMG, UNRRA, Foreign Economic Admin-

istration, War Refugee Board, American Red Cross, and other governmental and private agencies. The National War Fund makes no allocations for purposes covered by Lend-Lease, UNRRA, or any other public agency, here or abroad.

How It Operates

The National War Fund works through affiliated state, county and local organizations. In approximately 750 localities that have community chests, the appeal of the National War Fund is joined with that of the home-front agencies.

The Need

The need for funds is greater than ever this year. More men are in the service. More are abroad. The need among our allies is pressing. There is greater need to meet wartime problems among the people here at home.

A MILLION ACTS OF KINDNESS

Here are some of the services performed by National War Fund agencies, thanks to the generous gifts of the American public.

For USO

USO operates 3,000 clubs and units in the Western Hemisphere from Alaska to Brazil, from Newfoundland to Hawaii. These clubs and units provide recreation and home comforts for service men and women in their off-duty hours. USO-Camp Shows provide professional entertainment for our fighting forces in every combat zone, in hospitals, where they help convalescents recover from battle wounds, and in camps and stations in the Western Hemisphere. USO-Camp Shows bring the boon of entertainment to more than 2,000,000 men monthly. Approximately 90 of these shows are touring in all theatres of war.

For Prisoners of War

"Barbed-wire sickness," they call it, the empty boredom that comes to prisoners of war. There are thousands of these prisoners, and they need books and recreation. War Prisoners Aid furnishes them with sports equipment and musical instruments so they can get recreation . . . textbooks so that they may keep up with their studies and take their degrees in American schools when the war is over.

For Aid to Merchant Seamen

Men engaged in the job of helping to transport supplies and equipment to the fighting fronts frequently return with "convoy nerves." United Seamen's Service in conjunction with the War Shipping Administration provides these men with rest and recreation homes for rehabilitation and "psychological first aid." In addition, in ports all around the world merchant seamen find relaxation and recreation in USS clubs that have a "back home" atmosphere. USS operates 94 of these clubs on six continents.

For Food for Starving Allies

Five thousand Greek children have no homes except the cantons in Athens where they are fed once a day by Greek War Relief, which is financed through the National War Fund. Many of the hungry in other lands—heroic peoples who fought the oppressor long before we were stabbed in the back—also get a chance at life through the generosity of the American people.

For Seeds for the Scorched Earth

In many countries, the devastated land is ready to grow food again. This food can help banish the specter of starvation, but to grow it, the farmers need seeds. They have been so busy fighting that they have had no chance to raise seeds. A part of what they need can be supplied by the National War Fund.

For Medicines

Anti-malarial tablets were flown across the Atlantic to aid the stricken people of Yugoslavia. More medicines will be needed to fight typhus, tuberculosis, and all the other dread plagues that follow the wake of war. Funds raised for the National War Fund will help supply medicines, vitamins, surgical instruments.

For Clothing

In many countries where there has been no great production of civilian clothing for years, the need is acute. This coming winter can be a killing winter if greater supplies of clothing are not sent abroad. Money given for the National War Fund will help make this possible.

*Your National War Fund dollars perform missions of
mercy on six continents, in 91 countries and
major geographical areas.*

WHAT ABOUT UNRRA?

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—popularly known as UNRRA—is an international organization, financed by governmental funds, with the purpose of handling the most acute phases of the relief problems of liberated areas.

Its principal aim is to provide the means of pooling the resources of the forty-four United Nations to balance supplies and opportunities fairly and squarely among all peoples.

However, UNRRA policies and programs are still in the formative stages, and it is impossible to say at the time this handbook goes to press what UNRRA will be doing, and where it will be operating, at the time of the War Fund appeals this fall. We do know that UNRRA expects to cover a fairly restricted field and that it intends to address itself to the major problems of food, shelter and clothing, the repatriation of refugees, and the rehabilitation of facilities for industry and agriculture.

Less than 25% of the money being raised for the National War Fund is for aid in any of the countries that might be affected by UNRRA. War Fund agencies are flexible in their programs, and are designed to meet emergency needs as they arise. They will continue to meet these needs unless and until UNRRA is in a position to do so. There is no duplication—nor will there be!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. *What Are the Advantages of the National War Fund?*

Elimination of duplication, conservation of the energy of community leadership and reduction of campaign and administrative expenses. The National War Fund provides a means for quarterly review of the budgets and programs of war-appeal agencies. It provides an intensive program of publicity and interpretation. The National War Fund combines the American genius for organization, the American capacity for economy and the American tradition for philanthropy.

2. *Does the National War Fund Mean an Additional Campaign?*

On the contrary, the National War Fund reduces the number of separate appeals by consolidating those of its member agencies and, in many localities, uniting with those made annually for local agencies.

3. *What about such appeals as the USO, British War Relief, United China Relief?*

These agencies do not make separate appeals. All funds for these agencies, and for the other members of the National War Fund, are raised in this united campaign.

4. *Are All of these Causes Covered by One Contribution?*

Yes. Through the local War Chest campaign the public gives to the member agencies of the National War Fund and such other local organizations included in the local campaign. The American Red Cross is not a member agency of NWF, and conducts its own campaign.

5. *Does the NWF Appeal Conflict with that of the Red Cross?*

No. The President's War Relief Control Board has given the National War Fund "right of way" in the Fall and the Red Cross in the Spring, in order to concentrate voluntary giving to war appeals into two major fund-raising endeavors during the year.

6. *Is There any Duplication of Red Cross and National War Fund Services?*

No, the areas of respective operations have been clearly defined. In some instances, however, there is cooperative activity between NWF agencies and the Red Cross.

As regards recreational facilities for our armed forces—USO activities, except for USO-Camp Shows, are limited to the Western Hemisphere, whereas the comparable activities overseas are operated by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and others. USO-Camp Shows send groups of entertainers not only to camps, training stations and hospitals within the United States, but also to the combat zones overseas and is, in fact, the only organization sending professional entertainers into the combat zones.

As regards services to prisoners of war—Red Cross packs and ships food parcels, the contents of which are supplied by the U. S. Army and Navy and other governments concerned. The Red Cross also distributes clothing, medicines and comfort articles, and transmits messages. NWF's War Prisoners Aid, on the other hand, provides recreational and educational assistance and materials. In addition, a number of NWF agencies have made use of Red Cross facilities for the purchase and shipment of food and other physical comforts, since the International Red Cross is the agency recognized by belligerent governments for operations of this nature. Thus, our

agencies frequently use the Red Cross as an agent to carry out certain projects which only the Red Cross is qualified to do.

As regards foreign war relief—both Red Cross and NWF agencies carry on foreign relief. In this work there is frequently cooperation between them, but no duplication. NWF foreign relief agencies, in providing supplies and resources, work largely with established relief agencies in the nations concerned.

7. *Don't UNRRA and AMG Fill All the Foreign Relief Needs Heretofore Met by National War Fund Agencies?*

To date UNRRA has met very few of the needs which previously have been carried out by member agencies of the National War Fund. UNRRA has indicated it will utilize the facilities of private agencies and work with them. It has been clearly stated that the needs for foreign relief will be so great that they will require the resources of UNRRA, the governments concerned and private philanthropy—all three sources of aid. (For further information see page 8).

AMG is an adjunct of our Allied military forces. Presumably it will take an active interest in problems of relief to civilian populations during the period immediately following invasion or occupation. NWF agencies stand ready to assist AMG whenever called upon and in any capacity in which they can serve.

Our government has a special interest in foreign war relief agencies because winning the war in the political and social sense requires a sympathetic understanding between our population and the people of the Allied Nations. If we do not bring relief to our Allies, we impair the principle of the United Nations and that sense of unity which is essential to victory.

8. *What Provision Is Made for Keeping Up with Changing Conditions Ahead?*

The clearing of budget items by the National War Fund is a continuing process. This is done in consultation with the proper governmental authorities and other interested agencies. Allocations are made only on a quarterly basis, except for administrative and similar long-term requirements. The program is flexible to insure expenditures only where aid can be given effectively and is not available from other sources.

9. *What Happens if an Agency Changes Its Program?*

If any part of a member agency's operations is taken over by a governmental agency, or if its program is otherwise changed, it is

provided that funds allocated for those operations will be used by the National War Fund for other purposes.

10. Who Directs the National War Fund?

A Board of Directors made up of 149 citizens representing all major interests and sections of the country. The Executive Committee of the Fund, representing all phases of leadership in the Board, meets monthly or more frequently as required. Executive Committee members are listed on the back cover.

11. How Are Agencies Admitted?

All agencies must first be registered with the President's War Relief Control Board and certified by the Board to the National War Fund for participation. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the National War Fund determine what agencies shall be included and for what amounts on recommendation of the Budget Committee.

12. What Are the Requirements for Agency Membership?

The NWF includes as member agencies only those with war-related appeals. It serves no special interests. It appeals only for causes to which all Americans can be asked to give their support.

In keeping with the policy of the President's War Relief Control Board, our member agencies for foreign relief are set up on a basis of not more than one member agency for any given country. And the test we apply to any request for funds from any of these agencies is: Will this help win the war, and will it help establish a just and lasting peace?

13. How Do Requests for Relief Originate?

The requests come from the source of the need. Under the Geneva Convention of 1929, agents of the International Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross are permitted in belligerent zones and they file requests. The American Friends Service Society, consular officials, representatives of foreign governments and governments-in-exile, commanders of military zones and others who have responsibilities for the care of victims of the war also originate requests. Member agencies of the NWF receive many of these as do the State Department, Lend-Lease, American Red Cross and UNRRA.

14. How Do NWF Agencies Handle Foreign Relief Distribution?

Some member agencies maintain their own personnel in the

field. But for the most part NWF agencies make use of "participating services"—established relief and welfare groups, labor unions, medical and educational institutions of all denominations, the International Red Cross, etc.

Many shipments are made free of charge in ships provided by governments of foreign countries. Distribution costs are therefore held to a minimum because of the interests of foreign governments in the speedy distribution of the aid made available by the people of this country.

15. Is There Adequate Supervision of the Distribution of Foreign Relief?

The National War Fund keeps in close touch with appropriate government agencies so that no distribution can be made without the approval of these agencies and their assurance that supplies will reach those in need and not fall into the hands of the enemy. A further check on distribution is afforded by letters received from abroad, testifying to the receipt and benefit of relief materials.

16. How Is the National Budget Made Up?

Based on detailed budgetary estimates submitted by the member agencies, the Budget Committee of the National War Fund makes the allocations to the agencies. The total of these allocations, plus campaign expenses and a reserve for unforeseen developments, make up the national budget.

17. What Proportion of the Money Raised Goes to Our Own People?

Over 50% of the money raised goes to our own men—through USO, United Seamen's Service and War Prisoners Aid. This percentage will most likely increase from now on.

18. How is the Budget Distributed to States?

The Quota Committee, representing state organizations from all sections of the country, determines quotas according to each state's proven ability to give and then negotiates its finding with the state organizations.

19. How Is the Money Raised and Distributed?

The National War Fund works through the affiliated state War Funds or Chests, which distribute their budgets to their own campaign units. These local units then combine the NWF budget with that for their local needs and the total of both is the goal

sought in the local united community campaign. Thus every state, community, city and township is cooperating in the raising of the national budget.

The amounts for national agencies, when collected, are forwarded to the state War Chests and in turn remitted to the National War Fund. The Budget Committee of the National War Fund will distribute these contributions to the member agencies on a month-to-month basis, to be adjusted with their needs and ability to render the prescribed aid.

20. *What is the Relation of the State War Chest or War Fund to the National War Fund?*

The National War Fund is not in itself a direct fund-raising organization. Your State War Chest or War Fund is its representative in your state and in full charge of all plans and procedure for raising your state quota, with the cooperation of the National War Fund.

21. *How Does NWF Report Its Expenditures to the Public?*

Through periodic releases and reports, through the State War Funds, and principally by means of an annual budget statement.

22. *Are the Administrative and Campaign Costs of the National War Fund Economical?*

The administrative and campaign costs of the National War Fund for 1943 was .085 percent of the national goal. This cost, less than 1 percent, is possible because much of the work is done at the local level and because a large part of the work on the national level is performed by volunteers. Furthermore, cooperative effort through united community campaigns obviously results in reduced expenses as administrative costs of member agencies are reduced and their campaign costs eliminated.

23. *Can a Contributor Designate His Gift to a Particular Agency?*

Yes—but within the limits of the approved budget for that agency. The purpose of the National War Fund, however, is to determine the most efficient and economical use of every dollar, and an unallocated gift should do the most good in the long run.

24. *Can Contributions Be Deducted from the Income Tax?*

Yes. Individuals may deduct gifts from the federal income tax up to 15% of their net income and most states have similar arrangements for state income payments.

25. *Will Member Agencies Cease to Function with the Cessation of Hostilities?*

The policy of the National War Fund and of its member agencies is to provide temporary services, directly related to war emergencies. The aim is to terminate this work as soon as possible when peace comes and the need for war-emergency services is diminished. But it is recognized that it will not be possible to suspend operations immediately upon cessation of hostilities. In fact, relief loads will increase in many areas. With the liberation of occupied countries and access to the people again, relief needs will mount. Some of these needs will be met by governmental agencies; some by NWF foreign relief agencies—the same relationship that exists in the local community between “chest agencies” and public agencies.

It is provided that if any member agency should become inoperative, all its funds will go to the National War Fund for redistribution.

WHEN VICTORY COMES

If Germany is conquered before Japan, which seems probable, then we will be left with half a war on our hands—but a war which a few years ago would have seemed of tremendous proportions and demanding all of the resources and energies of the nation.

The collapse of Germany may raise serious domestic problems. There are possibilities that many people will feel the war is won and will seek to return to peacetime activities and habits immediately.

The American people will continue, however, to do the things required of them to make victory complete if they are told why.

Philanthropy through wartime agencies must continue, even after the shooting-war stops.

No one expects USO to cease its operations on the occasion of the European armistice. Its services may be even more important to our fighting forces in the post-war period of demobilization and adjustment than ever before. USO will undoubtedly have to carry on until men and women of the armed forces are returned to civilian life and our armed forces have assumed peacetime proportions.

United Seamen's Service must continue to offer its services at least as long as merchant seamen are engaged in bringing home our men and supplies—a task which can not be accomplished in weeks

or months.

Exchange of prisoners of war and their repatriation will not be a matter of days. War Prisoners Aid must carry on with its services to these men.

As the Pacific war progresses and occupied areas liberated, the operations of War Fund agencies in China, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies will be greatly increased. Large quantities of relief supplies will be shipped as soon as we can get them through to the victims of Japanese occupation.

While it is to be expected that aid for our European Allies, once they are returned to their liberated lands, will change in character, there will still be great tasks to be accomplished by private philanthropy. It is to be assumed that the military authorities, UNRRA, and other governmental agencies will assume the major proportions of the post-war relief work, but there will be great need for the specialized services which are available through private agencies. Our Allies must not be given the impression that our people's spirit of neighborliness is only a matter of wartime emergency. Our attitude towards our Allies in their post-war difficulties may do much to influence the character of the peace that is made.

"The morrow of victory is more perilous than the eve."

It may become the function of those speaking on behalf of the National War Fund to impress this upon our people, and to emphasize the fact that "*we can't let them down now.*"

The people will respond, if they understand. Help them understand why there is more to be done, when, as and if peace comes in Europe.

SAMPLE SPEECHES

Suggested 3-Minute Talk

This war, despite its brutality and destructiveness, has not been able to destroy those qualities of friendship and love, of goodness and mercy that have given man whatsoever greatness he has in the sight of the eternal.

War has in fact made those qualities more conspicuous. Through the ordeal of war they have been sharpened and strengthened into mighty instruments for good.

This spirit prompted Americans to form the twenty-two organizations whose funds are raised through the National War Fund. Through this medium we extend the hand of friendship to our own

men in the armed forces and to the peoples of our fighting allies.

Through the National War Fund's member agencies are performed a million acts of kindness. Perhaps it's only a game of checkers at the USO club . . . or a mouth organ for a prisoner of war . . . or a Broadway comedy act on a lonely Pacific island . . . or maybe it's a roof for a homeless child of war . . . or an X-ray unit for a hospital in China . . . or a shipment of food for a camp of refugees . . .

Yes, these are some of the things that are being done for our own and for our allies, thanks to our contributions for the National War Fund.

Through this channel our gifts are distributed to the USO, to United Seamen's Service, to War Prisoners Aid . . . to Allied relief agencies for food, shelter, clothing, medical supplies and child care for those in desperate need behind the fighting lines of our allies throughout the world.

When we think of the thousands of miles our gifts travel, of the millions of people to whom they are bringing friendly help, we cannot but agree that the most we can give is the least we can do!

Do you remember the Battle of Tarawa—one of the bloodiest, costliest battles of this war? Before they went into that battle the 10th Regiment of Marines took up a collection among themselves and of their own free will they sent a contribution of \$300.09 for the National War Fund.

They were not satisfied with giving their lives, those Marines. Their idea of giving was all-out, on every front.

Will you think of those Marines a little . . . and in the spirit of their gift take counsel with your heart, when you decide how much you are going to give—for our own and for our allies! *We cannot let them down now!*

Suggested 5-Minute Talk

How many of us realize how much the National War Fund means to the members of our fighting forces?

Take the USO, for example. In the words of one soldier, Private First Class John L. Newburger, writing from Camp Crowder, Missouri, "The USO is the closest thing to home that exists for us . . . When we hit any town, it is always the first stop on our list. It has become to us more than a recreational organization; it actually feels like home."

The USO provides an amazing number of services for the GI—

recreation of every kind; dances and social functions; reading, writing and game rooms; showers, lounges and auditoriums; hobby classes, educational courses, religious services.

But it's the smile, the handshake, the friendly word that the boys like best about the USO. That's why, like Corporal James E. Purcell, they say—"God bless the USO and those whose efforts and contributions make its great works possible."

And they feel the same way about the USO-Camp Shows that entertain more than 1,600,000 men a month, not counting those overseas. And the units overseas, as you must know, follow right on the heels of every landing and invasion.

Yes, a Camp Show performance is a high spot in the life of every service man. "Nothing has boosted our morale so much as the good laugh we had," wrote a flier after seeing a Camp Show in a North African desert airfield. Army censors report that outgoing mail from soldiers increases tenfold when an entertainment unit has been in camp. They have something good to write home about!

Similar in many ways to USO are the services of United Seamen's Service for the men who take the convoys over. At present there are nearly a hundred USS clubs and rest centers in ports throughout the world, and more are being added as new ports are being opened up by the armed forces.

"No amount of thanks can compensate you for efforts on our behalf," writes one merchant seaman. "The chance to get off the streets for a while, enjoy swell food at practically no cost, and relax for a while really makes a fellow feel good." That was Robert Fogel of Cambridge, Mass. I was quoting.

Now what about War Prisoners Aid—for our fighting men who are no longer fighting, but are sitting out this war behind barbed wire? What do we do for them?

Let David Pollak tell you. According to his letter from Stalag Luft III, War Prisoners Aid "gives us the things necessary to keep us from stagnating mentally. Every man in this camp had to fight for his life and many like myself had to rely on Divine Providence to keep us alive when our facilities for fighting were exhausted. If we had to constantly think of this, we would become Barbed-Wire Crazy, so we occupy ourselves with the generous books that are sent to us."

I have a letter here to read you from an American seaman in a German prison camp. "Thanks to your generosity," he says, "we have a camp library, full of good fiction—even the Westerns and Detective pulps, so dear to Us Guys. We have victrolas,

and we are receiving records right along, and believe me, our records sure are popular in the British camp also. The latter part of the baseball season we were able to replace our homemade gear with the regular equipment you sent us . . . We are nicely equipped with cards and games for the recreation room; shall start ping-pong soon . . . Yes, you folks have done a swell job for us . . . and we appreciate it more than we can say. Life is much different now than it was for the first thirteen months of our capture. There is something doing all the time now. The textbooks . . . that the men have received from you will do much to advance the education of many of us, and make valuable, otherwise a loss, the time that is spent here. There are other requests . . . that must tax your resources, but the fellows here have come to regard you as magicians."

Well—these are just a few of the things that are made possible by your contribution for the National War Fund, through which you provide aid and comfort, hospitality and friendship for our fighting forces and, through its Allied relief agencies, for the civilian victims of war as well.

Be glad—be grateful—that you have this opportunity to give—not lend—for our own and for our allies. *We can't—we won't—let them down now!*

Suggested 15-Minute Talk

When I say that I am glad to see you all here tonight, it is no mere formality of speech. There are important reasons why your presence has such meaning.

For it is because you are here tonight that a battle-worn band of Marines on a Pacific island will be able to get an hour's break from the tension of combat, when a USO-Camp Show stops off for a one-night stand.

Because you are here tonight—a young American soldier in a German prison camp will be able to keep from going barbed-wire crazy by digging into a study course that will train him for a post-war job.

Because you are here tonight—there will be sulfa drugs to save the life of a guerilla fighter in China . . . there will be soup to keep a Greek child from starving to death . . . there will be fresh hope in the hearts of a broken family seeking refuge from Axis horror.

These, my friends, are things to be proud of. But they do not tell the whole story of the National War Fund by any means.

First, there may be some of you who are not quite sure what the National War Fund is, exactly. Let me try to tell you. The

National War Fund supports the joint appeal of twenty-two different war-related agencies. By economical organization it provides you with the opportunity to make a single gift once a year in response to these united appeals "for our own and for our allies"—for the comfort and well-being of our armed forces and merchant marine . . . for emergency relief for innocent victims of war among the United Nations.

The National War Fund is not a government project, although it has the full approval and backing of the government. The National War Fund is the direct expression of the traditional generosity of the American people.

Nor do National War Fund agencies duplicate the work of any other governmental or private groups. The work of the War Fund agencies is essential work. It is emergency work. It is voluntary work.

What is it that these agencies are doing for our own fighting forces?

I don't need to tell you about the USO. I don't need to tell you that it is the home away from home for the men and women of our armed forces, that it provides them with things to do and places to go in their off-duty hours.

I think you will agree that the USO has done a marvelous job, starting from scratch, to keep in step with the mushroom expansion of our Army and Navy. It has taken a lot of skill, effort and money to accommodate thirty million people a month through its three thousand clubs and units from Alaska to Brazil, from Newfoundland to Hawaii. Yes, believe it or not, USO operates the largest housekeeping enterprise in the country outside of certain government departments. One recent purchase order called for 12,000 table knives, 36,000 teaspoons and 54,000 table forks!

The USO is a huge drug store chain, too. You should see the crowds of GI's around a USO soda fountain in a Caribbean base! They tell me one of the best cures for homesickness is a "black and white soda!"

A recent visitor to a USO club at a jungle air base was told to get in line—a line about three city blocks long. He did as he was told. He took his place in line and after patiently waiting his turn he found that what he'd been waiting for was a small paper cup—of ice cream!

I couldn't begin to tell you all the different services performed by the USO. But there's one you are all interested in hearing about—the USO-Camp Shows that bring entertainment to our boys in

the combat zones overseas, in the camps and stations at home and in the hospitals for convalescent veterans.

Yes, Camp Shows bring them every conceivable kind of talent—actors of stage and screen, singers and instrumentalists, dancers, magicians, acrobats, ventriloquists, jugglers, animal acts, even popular bands and symphony orchestras. As Bob Hope says so appropriately, it's a "Loew's Circuit with fox holes." And that is no wisecrack, either. Many is the Camp Show troupier who has had his show interrupted while performer and audience took to their fox holes during an enemy air attack. Nor have all the troupiers come back to tell the story!

You've heard a lot about the big names in Camp Shows—the Bob Hopes, Al Jolson, Joe E. Brown, Marlene Dietrich and Martha Raye. But many of the acts that get the biggest hand consistently are put on by people whose names may not be familiar to you. Peggy Alexander, for example, who is now on her fourth tour and her second hundred thousand miles. But you will hear of these newcomers—I can promise you that—after the war, when the boys get back. Right now those "soldiers in greasepaint" are too busy playing one-night stands all around the globe. My hat is off to them and to the whole USO-Camp Shows organization.

United Seamen's Service is another War Fund agency that serves our own—the men of our hard-pressed merchant marine. They are the ones who bring the convoys through to the fighting zones—that keep our men supplied with food and ammunition. It's hard for us to comprehend what a job that is, until we stop to think that every overseas soldier requires five to twelve tons of shipping immediately upon landing and two tons of shipping per month to keep him going while in combat.

Now United Seamen's Service is the organization that keeps these men fit while they are operating this global ferry service. USS provides them with rest clubs and recreation centers in ports and beachheads on six continents—the largest international hotel chain in the world.

Instead of waterfront dives and ginmills the seaman today has wholesome American hospitality centers where he can rest up, eat some honest-to-goodness shore food, and get rid of his "convoy nerves."

War Prisoners Aid goes to the assistance of those unfortunate men of war, who, suddenly shut off from the most active kind of life, now find themselves confined to the most monotonous and deadening form of existence.

To keep his spirit strong there are two things a prisoner needs above all else—an interest in life and the reassurance that he has not been forgotten at home.

War Prisoners Aid undertakes to give him those two things—by providing him with books and study courses, with games and sports equipment, with materials for crafts and hobbies and with direct contact in the prison camps by neutral representatives of War Prisoners Aid.

This is a tremendous program—it is something new in the history of civilization. We hope that it will help save many prisoners from the demoralizing effects of long confinement, that it will ward off the constant threat of that insidious malady known as “Barbed Wire Sickness.” In fact, we have hopes that many prisoners will come home better educated, better trained and better equipped to face the future than they were before they went into the service.

At least War Prisoners Aid has been doing its best to bring that about. It has sent over enough books to establish a library one-sixth as large as the New York Public Library, enough musical instruments to equip all the “name bands” in the United States, and enough of every possible recreational medium to stock a score or more of large stores.

Some of the money we are raising for the National War Fund is going to help our fighting allies—emergency relief that is not available from other sources.

There may be some who ask: “Why should we give our money for foreign relief?”

My answer to that is:—our own boys over there share their precious field rations with the civilians they liberate. If *they* share, why shouldn't *we* do as much—and more?

What are *we* doing for the children of war? Today War Fund agencies are working in many countries to rebuild the lives of those who will have to rebuild the world.

In China 25,000 war orphans are receiving aid through this country. Despite the blockade, food packages and some twenty tons of dried milk for school children have been sent into Norway. Anti-malaria tablets have been flown across the Atlantic for the children of Yugoslavia.

The children of London have been evacuated again for the second time in this war. As before, British War Relief is helping to find new homes for them, away from the menace of robot bombs, and is supporting canteens, nurseries and hospitals to care for them.

The food program of War Fund agencies has been limited by

shipping facilities. Even so, many tons of concentrated and dehydrated foods have reached those in greatest need.

Take Greece, the country that Hitler tried to starve to death—and nearly succeeded . . . until the Mercy Fleet—loaded with cargoes of American food—began its regular monthly schedule. What has been the result? Inside of one year the death rate dropped from 243 per thousand to 97 per thousand.

Today five million Greeks are receiving daily rations of bread and semi-monthly rations of dried vegetables and other foods. Three to five thousand homeless children in Athens are now being fed regularly in American canteens.

Besides sending food products, War Fund agencies are helping our allies to grow their own. Tons and tons of seeds have been sent overseas to grow Victory Gardens in Britain, to replant the scorched earth of devastated lands.

Medical supplies make up a large part of the aid we are sending our allies to save lives—sulfa drugs, ambulances, surgical equipment, X-ray units.

In China, for example—in the cave hospitals of the Northwest guerilla country, where they have had to work with locally produced medicines, with no anaesthetics, with improvised wooden instruments.

To China too goes medical literature by means of microfilm, the same as V-Mail. Leading medical and nursing journals are condensed into small rolls of film that can easily be flown into China. Guerilla doctors may now keep up with the most recent techniques and discoveries in medical science.

You may have read that China is setting up its own blood banks—organized in this country and staffed by American-trained medical aides. The first of these new blood banks went to the Burma front to provide blood plasma service for the American and Chinese forces under General Stillwell.

One of the most tragic chapters in the war is the story of the refugees—those who managed to escape the greedy hands of Axis occupation. Yes, they escaped slavery. But they did not escape misery. They did not escape starvation, destitution, degradation.

A colossal task confronts the world in getting those thirty million people back to their homes, putting them on their feet again, restoring their faith in humanity and in themselves.

Meantime, what could be done has been done by agencies of the National War Fund. Thousands of tons of clothing and food have been sent overseas. Temporary camps are taking care of whole

armies of refugees in the Middle East and North Africa. Many of them have been brought to this country and Latin America.

What I have told you tonight is only part of a long record of distinguished service—a record of achievement, *your* achievement. For *you* are the National War Fund. *Yours* is the helping hand “for our own and for our allies.” *Yours* the gift that goes round the world.

No general will decorate you for this distinguished service. But the record is there—eloquent as any citation could be—in-scribed forever on the hearts of mankind.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OPENING AND CLOSING

For opening a standard-of-giving talk:

“Of course you’re going to give to the Community War Fund. I don’t have to persuade you to do that. That’s not what I’m here for. The only question is *how much* are you going to give to your Community War Fund. And that *is* what I’m here for—to tell you something about the services of the War Fund agencies, what the money you contributed last year has accomplished, and what needs to be done *this* year—for our own and for our allies . . .”

For opening a description-of-services talk:

“This isn’t going to be a speech. It’s a three-minute travelogue. Only I’m not the traveler. *Your gift* is the traveler. Your gift to the Community War Fund . . . and I want to tell you about a few of the places your gift goes and what it does when it gets there . . .”

For opening a general talk:

“How is your Community War Fund helping to win victory—and lasting peace?

“That is the \$64 question!

“Or perhaps I should say—the 250 million-dollar question, since \$250,000,000 is the total objective of some 10,000 federated community chests and war funds throughout the country . . .”

For closing:

“So when someone comes up to you and says, ‘I’m collecting for the Community War Fund’—remember the fun-starved boys looking forward to the USO-Camp Show next Saturday night . . . remember those glum-faced youngsters eating their hearts out in Stalag III-B . . . remember how that Athenian child looked at the

first real sight of food in months . . . Yes, remember those things now—so that you may *always* remember what you did about them in this greatest hour of need.”

For closing:

“In closing, let me read you a few lines from Bob Hope’s great book, *I Never Left Home*:

“‘I saw how they worked, played, fought and lived. I saw some of them die. I saw more courage, more good humor in the face of discomfort, more love in an era of hate, and more devotion to duty than could exist under tyranny.

“‘I saw American minds, American skill, and American strength breaking the backbone of evil.

“‘And then I came home to find people still living and thinking the way I lived and thought before I was given a look at sacrifice . . .

“‘Until a lot more of us realize what our men have gone through in planes and tanks, in landing barges and on foot in the jungle, desert and on the beaches, it’s going to be tough to talk to the men coming back. And in the case of those who aren’t doing all they should, it’s going to be tougher to look them in the eye . . .

“‘Dying is sometimes easier than living through it . . .

“‘But dying is always harder than what we at home are asked to do. We can’t give until it hurts, because it doesn’t hurt to give money.’”

For closing:

“The other day someone said to me—‘Why should I give to the War Fund? The war is nearly over!’

“Well—maybe the war is nearly over. Maybe it isn’t. I don’t know and I don’t know anyone who does.

“But I *do* know that all the boys aren’t back home yet—and until they are, there will still be a USO. I *do* know that there are thousands of American soldiers in enemy prison camps—and until every last one of them is released, they are depending on our War Prisoners Aid. I *do* know that millions of the war’s tragic refugees have not yet returned to their homes, are not yet able to care for themselves—and until that gigantic job is fully under the control of other more appropriate agencies, there is still a desperate need for the War Fund’s foreign relief services.

“I remember a famous man once said—‘The morrow of victory is more perilous than the eve!’” How well he spoke—how well he warned against the dangers of shortsightedness.

"No—we can't let them down now! Now more than ever they need our help. And this year, more than ever, *give*—and give generously for our own and for our allies."

HUMAN-INTEREST BRIEFS

About USO—

USO has more than 1,000,000 volunteer workers.

William E. Leigh, Director of USO Overseas Department, reports that "the most valuable commodity taken out by USO mobile service workers to troops on duty at remote beach and mountain outposts is conversation. The boys want most just a chance to chat with a friendly visitor."

More than a million voice recordings have been made in USO clubs. In thousands of homes these are now treasured as they continually bring into the family circle the voice of a son, father or brother who is now overseas. The cost of such a record is seven cents, but priceless to the family that owns it.

USO entertainment on the Hawaiian Islands usually follows the native pattern with Poi parties, Luanas or Hawaiian feasts and dancing by hula troupes. But typical American refreshments, such as ice cream sodas and soda pop, are still the main standbys at the snack bars.

Under USO auspices volunteer artists and illustrators visit Army and Navy hospitals to make sketches of the patients, especially those who cannot share the regular hospital entertainment. Drawings produced in this Hospital Sketch Program are given to the service men or their families.

Religious programs conducted by USO Overseas Department increased attendance by 45% in one month—in United States, 10%. Distribution of religious literature, which is issued only on request, is only a few thousand pieces less than the total of all other literature loaned and distributed—in the same month.

USO has established 130 clubs and 150 extension services which are devoted primarily to the off-duty needs of the Negro service man.

USO Clubs have begun to train junior and senior hostesses in correct reception of wounded convalescent members of the armed

forces—this to develop insight and an understanding of the psychology of men returning from combat service.

About USO-Camp Shows—

There are four main circuits. *Victory Circuit*—full-scale musical and variety revues, dramas and concerts to approximately 640 Army posts and Naval stations in the United States. *Blue Circuit*—smaller companies of entertainers to about 1164 military installations in the U. S. These posts have very limited theatre facilities—often none at all. *Hospital Circuit*—Specialized entertainment in wards and auditoriums of all Army and Navy hospitals. A new show is given at least every fortnight. New units are being added to take care of convalescent service men returning from overseas. *Foxhole (Overseas) Circuit*—according to the most recent information available, there were 87 USO-Camp Show units providing entertainment in the combat zones, giving performances close to the lines of battle.

Some of the other USO-Camp Show circuits, as they are popularly known: *Icicle Circuit*—playing in 50-below temperature along the Alcan Highway; *Jungle Circuit*—through New Guinea and the South Pacific; *Desert Circuit*—in North Africa, Egypt, Iran and Arabia; *Grass-Skirt Circuit*—in the Hawaiian Islands, with native professional and amateur musicians and dancers.

There are 65 troupes in the *Tabloid Circuit*, five people in each troupe. They do not go overseas; they cover secret installations, gun implacements, naval bases, arsenals and Coast Guard stations in this country. They are troupers in the real sense, giving one-night stand performances to as few as three people, often traveling 200 miles to do it. The *Tabloid Circuit* is the longest circuit in USO-Camp Shows. It takes two years or 113 weeks to complete it. Shows are put on under the most unusual circumstances. Often it is necessary for the performers to entertain from the back of a truck, in a local general store, around a pot-bellied stove, in a kitchen or dining room. There are no props whatsoever. "Spotlights" are sometimes only one unshaded electric light bulb. No glamour, no glory—but a lot of satisfaction!

"Sleeper-jump" tours of 50,000 and 100,000 miles are becoming commonplace to USO-Camp Show "regulars," many of them boys and girls just out of their teens.

Stan Kavanaugh, well-known juggler gave a performance in

the New Guinea jungles, with armed troops guarding him against snipers known to be but a rifle shot away.

The public spotlight has played, so far, almost entirely on the "name" movie or stage stars entertaining for USO-Camp Shows. But there are scores of little-known show people who are doing a tremendous job for the GI's. The only spotlight the "little people" get into is from the headlights of trucks and jeeps as they play on makeshift stages in lonely mountains or desert outposts. These people have not yet been "discovered" by the public. They are known only to the thousands of soldiers, whom they have entertained and whose messages they bring back to parents and wives. One Camp Show girl brought back 5,000 of these messages to distribute. When this war is over, Broadway may have a new roster of names, for these troupers are the ones our boys, today, are applauding.

About United Seamen's Service—

Ranging from guns and tanks to needles and thread, more than 7,000,000 different articles have been convoyed overseas by the merchant marine.

Seven reasons why torpedoed merchant seamen can return to the sea again and again are the seven Rest Centers which are a joint project of the United Seamen's Service and the War Shipping Administration. The project can be summed up as a combination of physical care, "psychological first aid" and a combined work-recreation program.

Among the wide variety of articles soon to aid in operation of overseas merchant seamen's clubs are electric ranges, ice cream freezers, refrigerators and washing machines, in addition to razor blades, chewing gum, tobacco, games and hundreds of cartons of cigarettes. Regular kitchen equipment has already been shipped to most clubs, and as rapidly as new ports are opened to American shipping, United Seamen's Service establishes a center where the merchant seamen may obtain bacon and eggs, wheat cakes and syrup, apple pie and ice cream—all prepared in the good old American manner.

A floating recreation club for American merchant seamen in the Southwest Pacific is also serving as mother supply ship for United Seamen's Service land clubs in that area. It is a former German coastal vessel captured by the British and taken over from

Britain by reverse lend-lease. It is serving shore clubs at Milne Bay and Finschhafen, New Guinea; an unannounced island in the Marshalls group; Noumea, New Caledonia; and Perth, Australia.

About War Prisoners Aid—

Writing in appreciation for the assistance provided to his fellow prisoners, Lt. Col. A. P. Clark, Jr., says: "War Prisoners Aid has been a Godsend in helping keep active young men busy. We have classes, libraries, orchestras, dramatic organizations, church services, religious education, athletics of all sorts, and even two newspapers. None of these things are like home, but they suffice and there is something for everyone to do."

In one German prison camp the word somehow got around that a violincello was for sale in the neighborhood. No one in the camp could play the instrument; nevertheless all the prisoners drew upon their meager funds to buy it. Then they sent a request to the authorities for another prisoner—one who could play the cello!

Two members of a 14-piece prison band, equipped with instruments by War Prisoners Aid, formerly played with Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey.

American war prisoners may come out of their confinement with far more culture, vocational knowledge and "book learning" than they possessed when they were taken prisoner. Seventy-five American colleges and universities are cooperating with the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, through War Prisoners Aid, to make this possible. "Universities of Captivity" are today reported as carrying on in most German prison camps. In one camp there were 30 classes with an "enrollment" of more than 1,000 men studying everything from accounting to Greek. Tens of thousands of text and reference books, as well as correspondence courses prepared by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, already have been sent to the camps, and books are now being shipped at the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 a month by War Prisoners Aid. Steps have been taken to make it possible for prisoners of war to receive college credits for courses completed in prison camps.

Sports summaries for prisoners of war are prepared by a New York sports editor and cabled to Geneva through the cooperation of *Time* magazine, which foots the bill for the cable charges and pays the editor, who turns over his checks to War Prisoners

Aid. From Geneva the sports news is routed to camps throughout Europe where Americans are held captive. Summaries appear in camp newspapers and are posted on bulletin boards.

Permission has been granted in five different camps to record greetings from individual American prisoners of war. These records are sent to their families.

A letter to his wife from an American soldier interned in Germany tells of the way prisoners make things from almost nothing. "It's suprising," he writes, "to see the boys' handiwork, and all from scrap materials too. All types of cooking stoves, cups, dishes, frying pans, toasters, egg beaters, electric light reflectors and hinges are made from tin cans. Belts, suspenders, fly swatters from bits of leather. Potato mashers, suitcases, platforms, partitions, altars, reading and music stands from scrapwood and food crates. Leather covered softballs and thread for sewing and darning from unraveled scarfs. Softball bats from tree branches. Bread knives from canteen cup handles. Not to mention all the personal fancy wood carving, remodeling of clothing and monogramming of sweaters. And one fellow made a clock that runs—entirely of wood!"

American prisoners at Stalag III-B in Germany constructed and decorated a camp chapel using food parcel crates. Pulpit, altar and interior fittings were made entirely by hand. Installed over the entrance is a large mosaic weighing 550 pounds, made entirely of glass and cement, that pictures Christ walking on the water. Above the white altar hangs a crucifix carved by one of the prisoners.

American seamen interned at Marlag Milag Nord in Germany made a miniature working model of a steam turbine for marine work. With great ingenuity and patience they melted aluminum fish containers and tin-foil from cigarette wrappings. This molten metal they cast in molds made of soap and with almost no tools at all came up with the tiny engine, which would be the envy of a craftsman equipped with all the latest gadgets.

Many American prisoners of war will come out of confinement as good cooks! War Prisoners Aid has already sent to the prisoners 2,500 kitchen kits, each consisting of a spoon and fork of stainless steel, a tin plate, a steel frying pan, a saucepan and an enamel cup. One prisoner added this nonchalant bit in a recent letter to his wife: "Baked two apple, raisin and dried date pies yesterday and another one and two cakes this morning."

Standard items sent by War Prisoners Aid:—Books of all kinds for both study and recreation; card and table games; sports equipment for baseball, basketball, football, volley ball, softball, soccer, hockey, tennis, ping-pong, boxing, quoits, etc.; musical instruments; sheet music, phonographs, and records, including language records; art supplies—paints, brushes, canvas and paper; motion picture films and equipment; theatrical wigs, makeup and props; crafts materials, such as equipment for wood-carving, model-making, carpentry, bookbinding, etc.; gardening tools and seeds; home-sewing kits; kitchen kits; typewriters and office supplies; scientific instruments, slide-rules and drawing instruments.

Unusual requests received from the prison camps:—Glass eyes for a frog (requested by a taxidermist), hairpins, bird seed, lead soldiers, 2 pairs each of tap dancing shoes—sizes 8, 9, 10 and 11; a barrel for making sauerkraut; various and sundry pets, including an alligator, a monkey, a raccoon, canaries and a yellow-crested cockatoo; a set of marionettes; a skull for a dentist to use in his studies; 4 women's dresses; 4 pairs of open-toed shoes; a skeleton for medical students; golf balls and clubs for a miniature course; material to make trout flies. Also books on baby care, on etiquette, diamond polishing, restaurant management, hypnotism, suicidal tendencies (requested by a psychologist), Chinese race horses, law enforcement for policemen, embalming and undertaking, jiu jitsu, and on the manufacture and sale of cheese.

About Allied War Relief—

The most extraordinary medical services in the world, perhaps, exist in China's Northwest border regions, where 52 million people are living in an area of 600,000 square miles of territory recaptured from the Japanese by Chinese guerillas. The backbone of medical service for all civilians and soldiers in this area are four International Peace Hospitals maintained by United China Relief. One of the hospitals consists of crude cave wards and operating rooms dug deep into the loess cliffs that overlook the bomb-shattered city of Yen'an in Northern Shensi. The other hospitals are housed in brick and mud peasant huts, each with its retinue of ox-carts and mule-teams standing by for instant evacuation in case of enemy attack. There are no ambulances. All roads have been torn up, so Japanese mechanized units cannot roll in. Peasants make up a permanent corps of volunteer stretcher bearers.

American canned food helped sustain Russian Partisan de-

tachments fighting inside the German lines. Sometimes they starved for weeks, eating grass roots and bark. Sometimes they feasted on food seized from the Germans. Best of all were the times when Soviet airmen would drop food, newspapers and medicines. "Among these gifts from the sky were some American products: butter, canned meat, egg powder, condensed milk," reported a Regular Army soldier fighting with the Partisans. "We like American products, particularly condensed milk. Labels and inscriptions on the cans were our first primer to teach the Partisans the rudiments of English. Our cook insisted on an exact translation of all directions on all cans. He was an admirer of egg powder which he used in all possible dishes. The cans were converted into pots and cups, which we called, in jest, our "American silver." It is with a feeling of gratitude that I recall this American help to the Partisans in the Bryansk forests."

One of the canteens of the British War Relief was cited for outstanding service in the *8th Army News*. During the Battle of Cassino the canteen, described as a "ghost truck," moved along the highway every night after dark distributing freshly baked cakes and hot tea to the infantrymen.

Education has actually increased in China during the war. Today Free China has 132 institutions of higher learning, as against 108 before the war. Enrollment has increased from a pre-war 41,609 to almost 60,000. Of this enrollment 75% is made up of refugee students. United China Relief contributes to the support of 13 Christian colleges now carrying on for the duration in China's West.

Recently China observed a Farmer's Day, when that country's 350 million farmers were honored. Concerning their part in resistance, it was acknowledged that they contributed 90% of China's strength in her seventh year of war. What really has happened is a silent social revolution. The result of it is a growing self-consciousness in the farming class, a new sense of dignity and strength... China's farmers must sustain an average of 20 persons for every 8 acres of cultivated ground, compared to 1 person for 8 acres in the United States. In Hopeh Province each farmer averaged only \$8.82 worth of machinery versus \$423 average in America... Many farms in Honan Province are located between opposing Japanese and Chinese forces. When the farmers worked their lands in the daytime they were immediately fired on by the Japs. So they no

longer work by day, but plant their crops and harvest them by night.

Russian playgrounds, backyards, street borders are producing Michigan beets, New Jersey tomatoes, Oregon onions and the like. This is because Russian War Relief, to fill a desperate shortage of crops, has shipped more than 4,400,000 pounds of vegetables and field seed since 1943. Three million tons of vegetables were harvested last fall from this seed. Forty percent of the Victory Gardens in the Moscow area alone were planted with American seed last year. An interesting development is that Russian scientists by means of crop breeding and selection are developing from this seed new varieties, which will in time recross the ocean to enrich the seed varieties known to Americans.

The Chinese industrial cooperatives, aided by United China Relief, have played a triple role in China's war: they have absorbed 50,000 refugees—disabled soldiers and refugee workmen from the East; they are producing materials urgently needed by the army; and because of their mobility, they have been able to function close to the front lines, thus helping to solve China's great problem of transportation. Today there are some 2,000 industrial cooperatives scattered throughout West China, many of them actually inside territory nominally occupied by Japan . . . Practically all of these front-line shops are portable units, consisting of small furnaces that can be dismantled and moved at an hour's notice. Many cooperatives carry on their industries in caves and tiny workshops hidden in mountain hamlets. It has not been unusual for a group of these cooperatives to pack their machinery on any vehicle they could find, and move as far as 300 miles before setting up their shops again . . . The Chinese cooperatives also conduct training schools in weaving, technical and chemical trades, and maintain experimental farms and research laboratories, where new uses are found for native woods and plants. Many talented refugee boys have been taken into the trade schools and have been equipped to earn their living and contribute to China's war industries.

Britain's "Land Girls," recruited from every sphere of activity to replace men in the Battle of the Fields, have performed invaluable service in overcoming England's critical food shortage. Rest-break houses, established with funds contributed by American CIO and AFL unions, give the girls an opportunity to have a respite from their strenuous work and a change from farm life. Guest

books of the rest-break homes contain such testimonials as—"two weeks of Paradise; what could one wish for more."

Acetate sheeting to replace London window glass blasted by robot bombing was one of the recent shipments of British War Relief. Acetate is almost unobtainable in England.

For other "Human-Interest Briefs" see the Sample Speeches; also the National War Fund Case Book, News Service clip-sheets, releases etc.

STATEMENTS OF ENDORSEMENT

From FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

"The common federation of community war appeals, associated with the National War Fund in a united October campaign for our own and for our Allies, is one more essential step on the road to victory and peace.

"Why everybody wants to give to this united effort of all our people, and why nearly everybody does, is easy to see.

"For in this typically American way we shall see to the welfare of our own forces, we shall extend a neighborly and sympathetic hand to our fighting Allies, and we shall continue to maintain here at home our own long-established community agencies for health, welfare and recreation.

"What we have done for all three causes we have done gladly and generously. Not now, not in this hour, can we let them down."

From GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

"All Americans know it is a privilege to contribute to the National and Community War Funds in this year of liberation. Complementing our military campaigns the services which flow from these funds reach out to friends and neighbors at home and abroad and to the oppressed peoples of the world."

From HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:*

"Across the Seven Seas, the stricken and the homeless of the United Nations look to us for rescue, shelter and comfort . . . Help from the governments of the United Nations that have escaped invasion must necessarily enter into this rescue of human lives. But it remains as essential on a world basis as it is on a local or national basis that voluntary aid and effort maintain a partnership

with the governments in this work. The National War Fund through its local war funds offers this opportunity to all of us to have a personal share in the alleviation of distress and suffering of our stricken allies and overseas neighbors."

From JOSEPH E. DAVIES, Chairman, President's War Relief Control Board:

"The coming year will see many new opportunities for the American people to express their sympathy and good will for those now suffering under enemy oppression. Voluntary war-related services supported through the National War Fund are an effective expression of that good will. Their special services also will provide an invaluable supplement to the large scale relief activities being planned by UNRRA. The President's War Relief Control Board believes that the American public will continue to recognize these needs by its support of the National War Fund."

From J. H. PEHLE, Executive Director, War Refugee Board:

"It is part of the American tradition to help the helpless. From its own experience, the War Refugee Board knows that this tradition is being maintained through the program of the foreign relief and refugee agencies of the National War Fund..."

From ERIC A. JOHNSTON, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"Our efforts to promote a successful war hinge on the word 'united'... Many American war-relief agencies, united in the National War Fund, have joined in one appeal through local war funds, to raise the sums necessary to help our fellow men at home, on military duty, in war-prisoner camps, and among our Allies... The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through its members in every part of this country, want to be part of this united humanitarian attack on want, suffering and neglect..."

From HERBERT HOOVER:

"This war has shown us, as nothing else, that we are each of us our brother's keeper... Unless we send aid to our Allies, military victory will not find them able to make full use of the peace. Through the National War Fund agencies, we can alleviate some of their suffering and thus strengthen their spirit and morale—aiding in the pursuit of victory and lasting peace."

For other endorsement statements, see "National War Fund News Service," No. 5

10 REMINDERS FOR WAR FUND SPEAKERS

1. Know your facts
2. Know your audience
3. Plan your talk
4. Be brief
5. Time it
6. Stress the needs
7. Be specific
8. Anticipate questions
9. Keep free of controversy
10. Stop when you're through!

Every speaker will benefit by reading "How to Make a Speech and Enjoy It." If you need more copies, order them direct from National Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y. at 75c ea.

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